

FIG 1

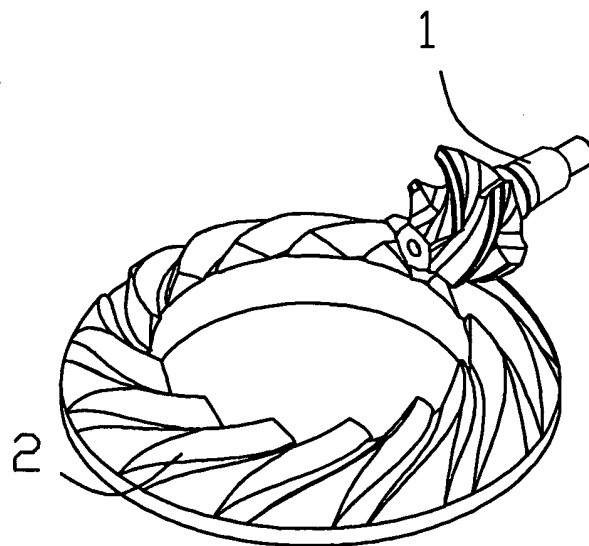


FIG 2

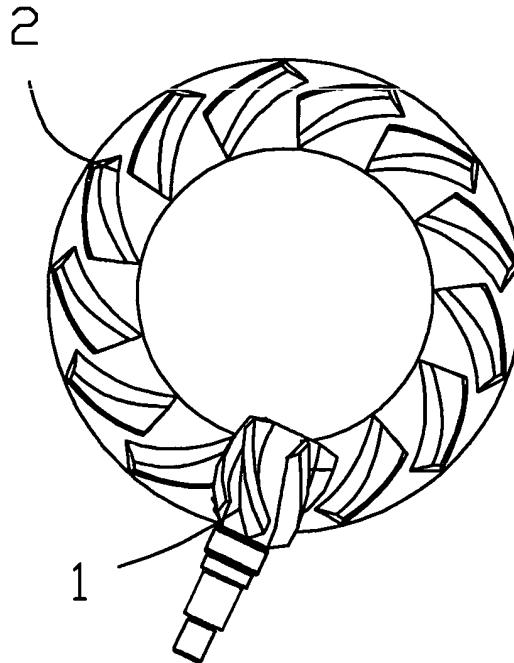


FIG 3

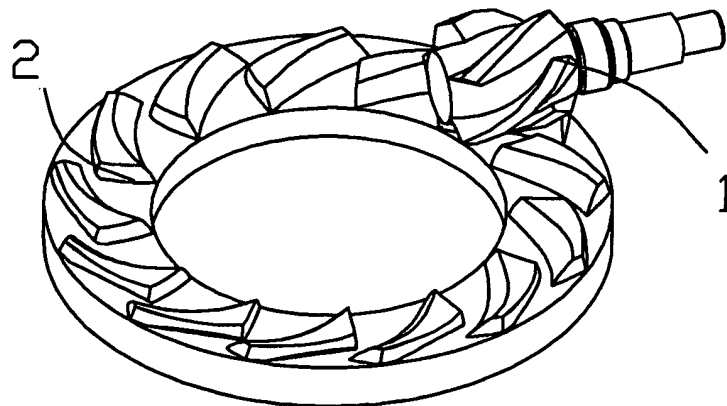


FIG 4

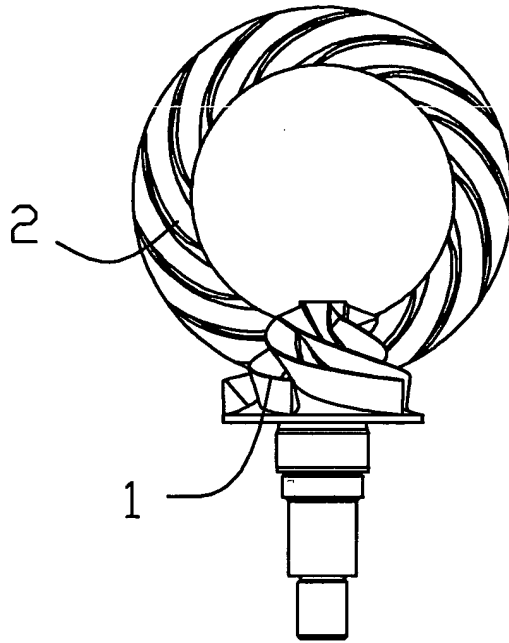


FIG 5

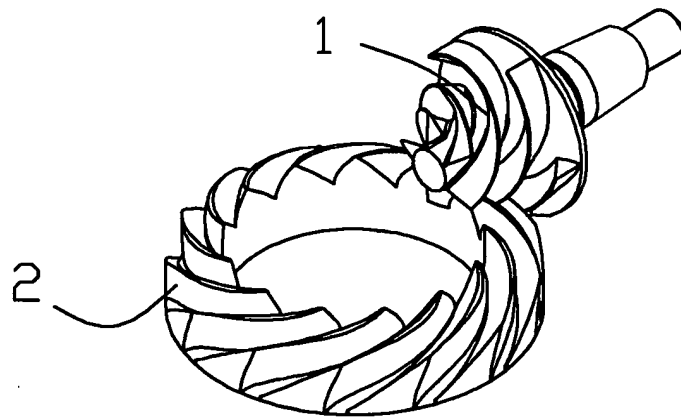


FIG 6

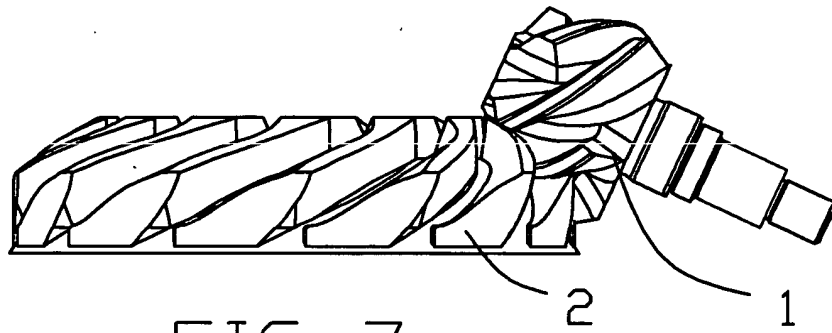


FIG 7

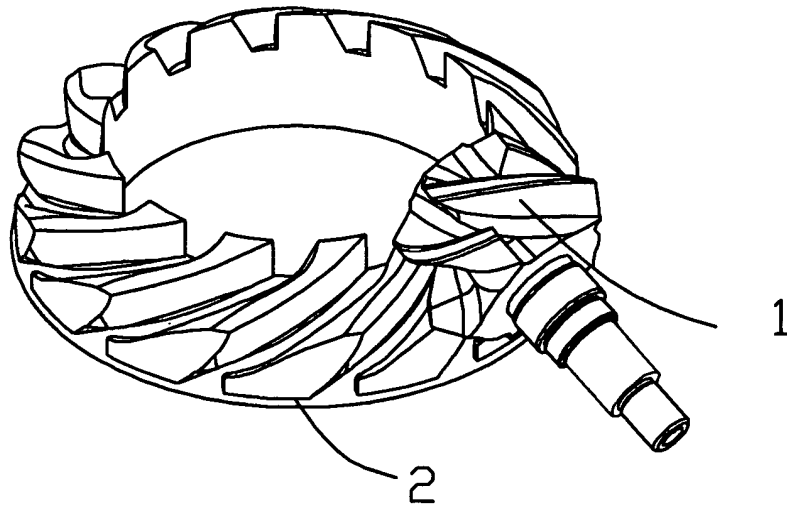


FIG 8

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DRIVE AXLE ASSEMBLY AND  
DIFFERENTIAL

Inventor: Yakov Fleytman

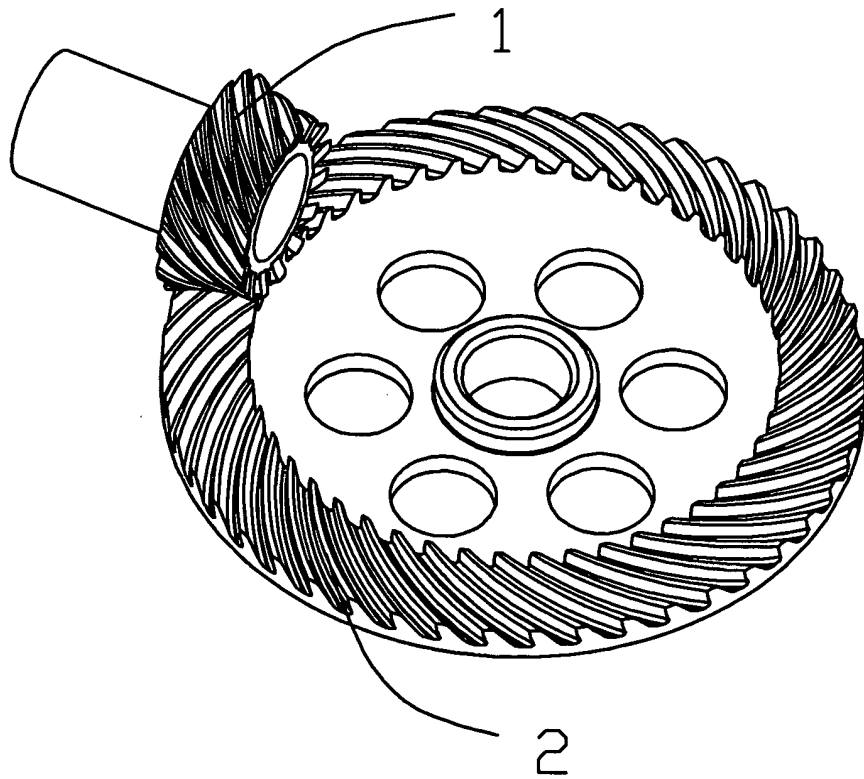


FIG 9

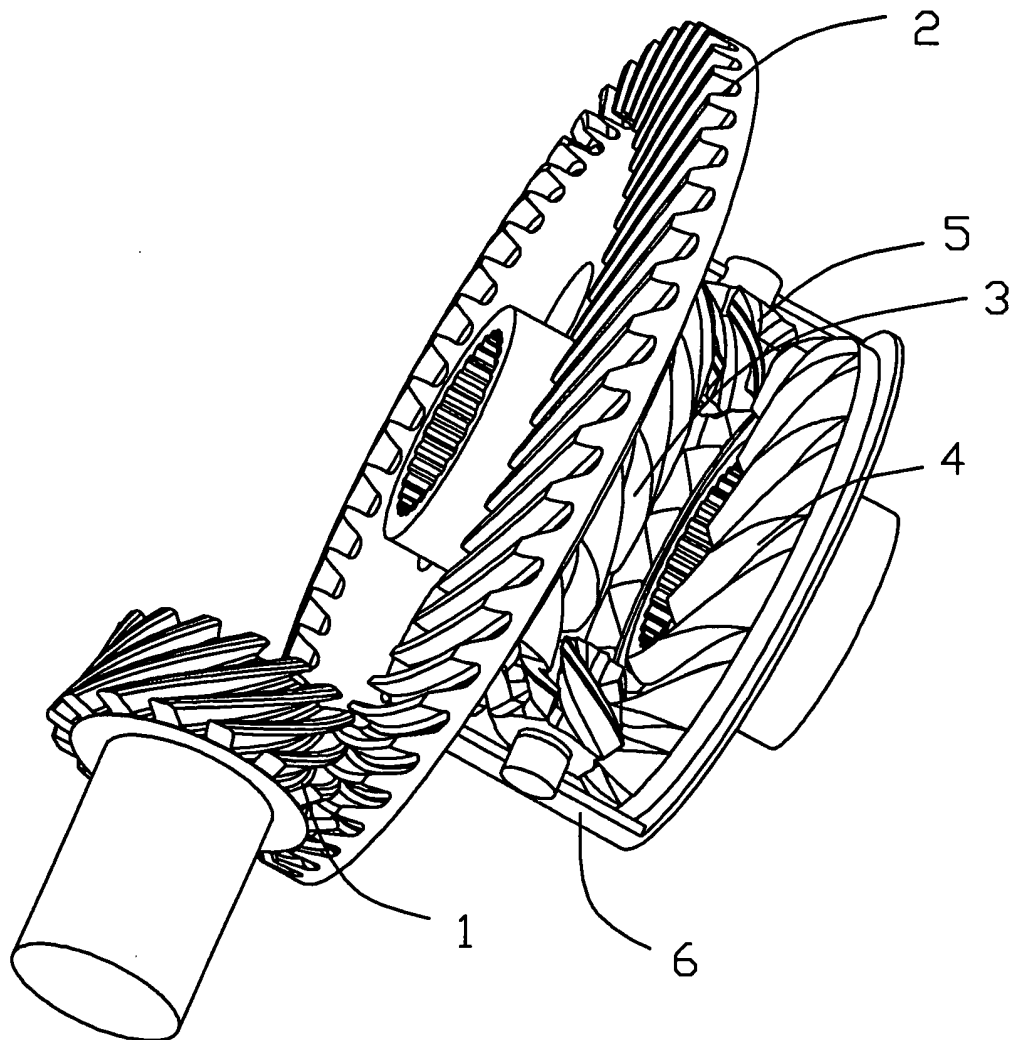


FIG 10

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DIFFERENTIAL  
Inventor: Yakov Fleytman

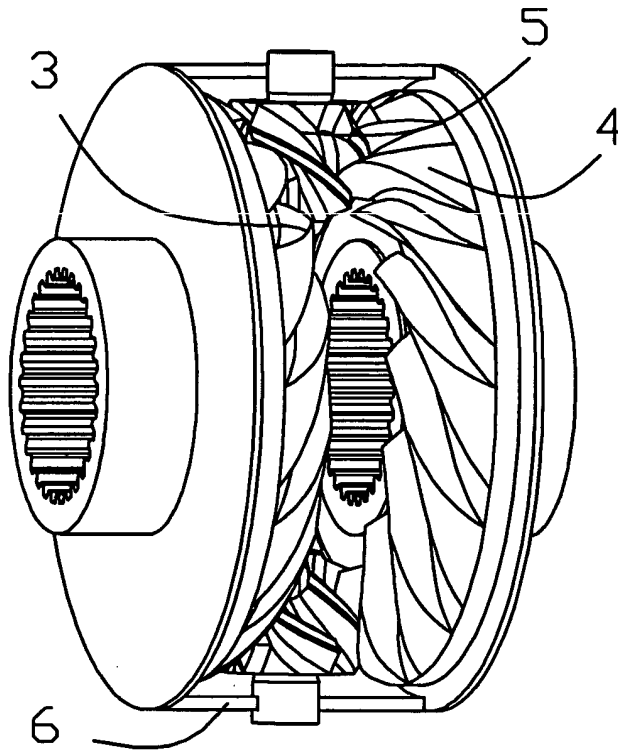


FIG 11

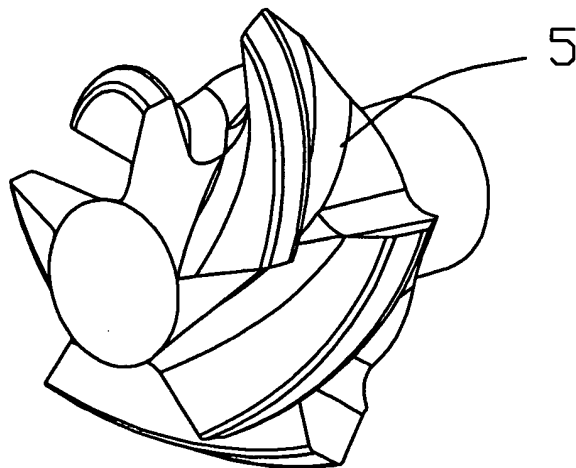


FIG 12

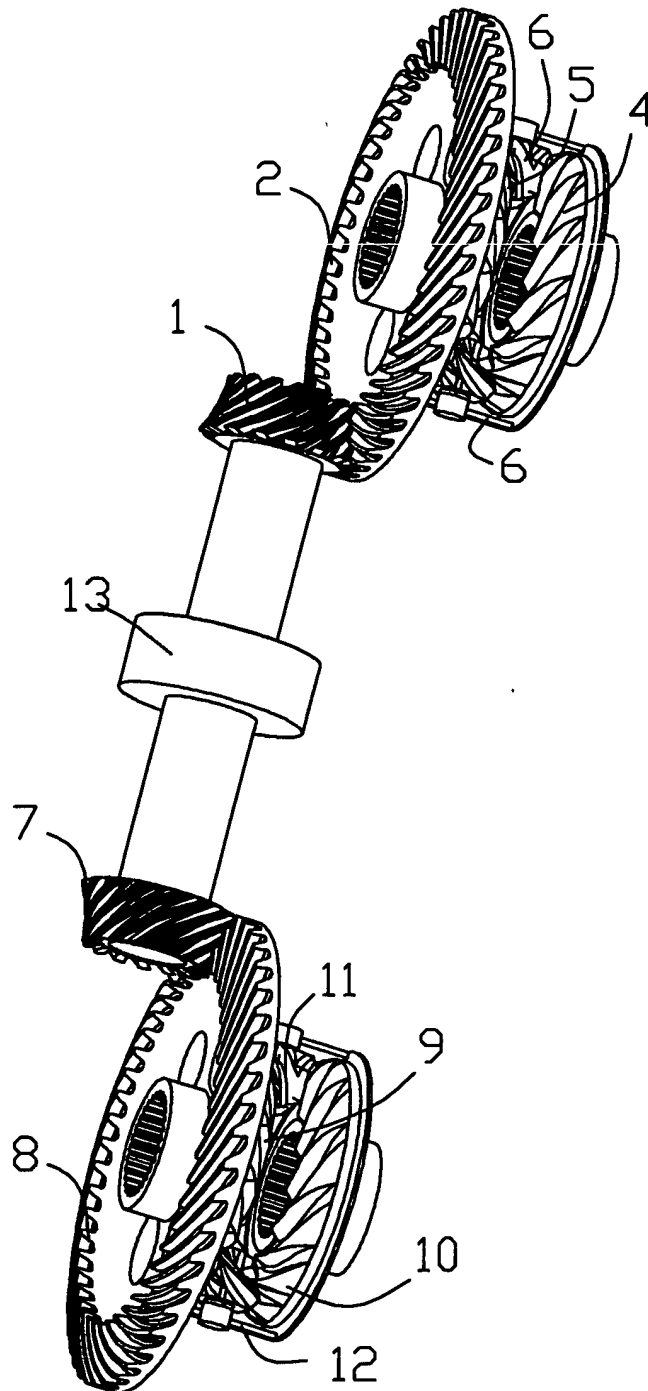


FIG 13



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DRIVE AXLE ASSEMBLY AND  
DIFFERENTIAL  
Inventor: Yakov Fleytman

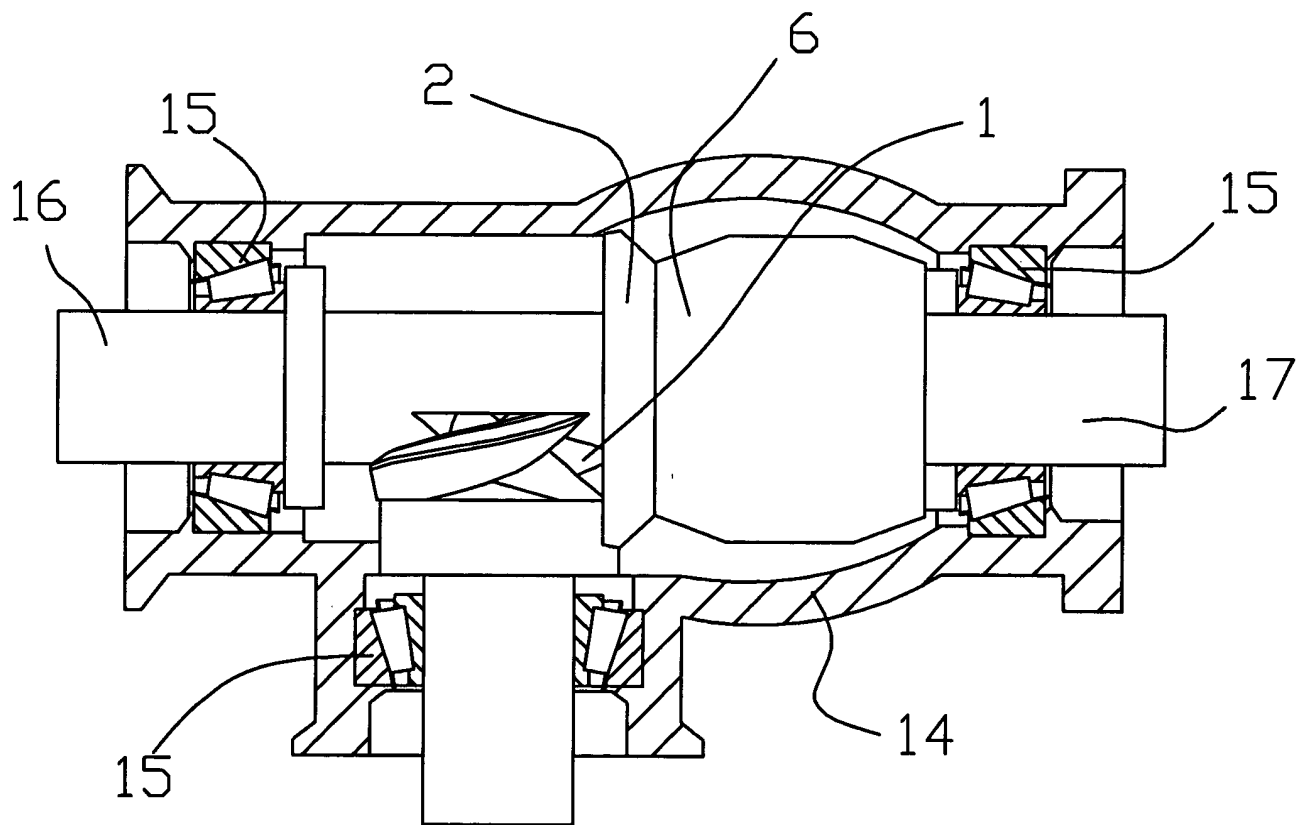


FIG 14

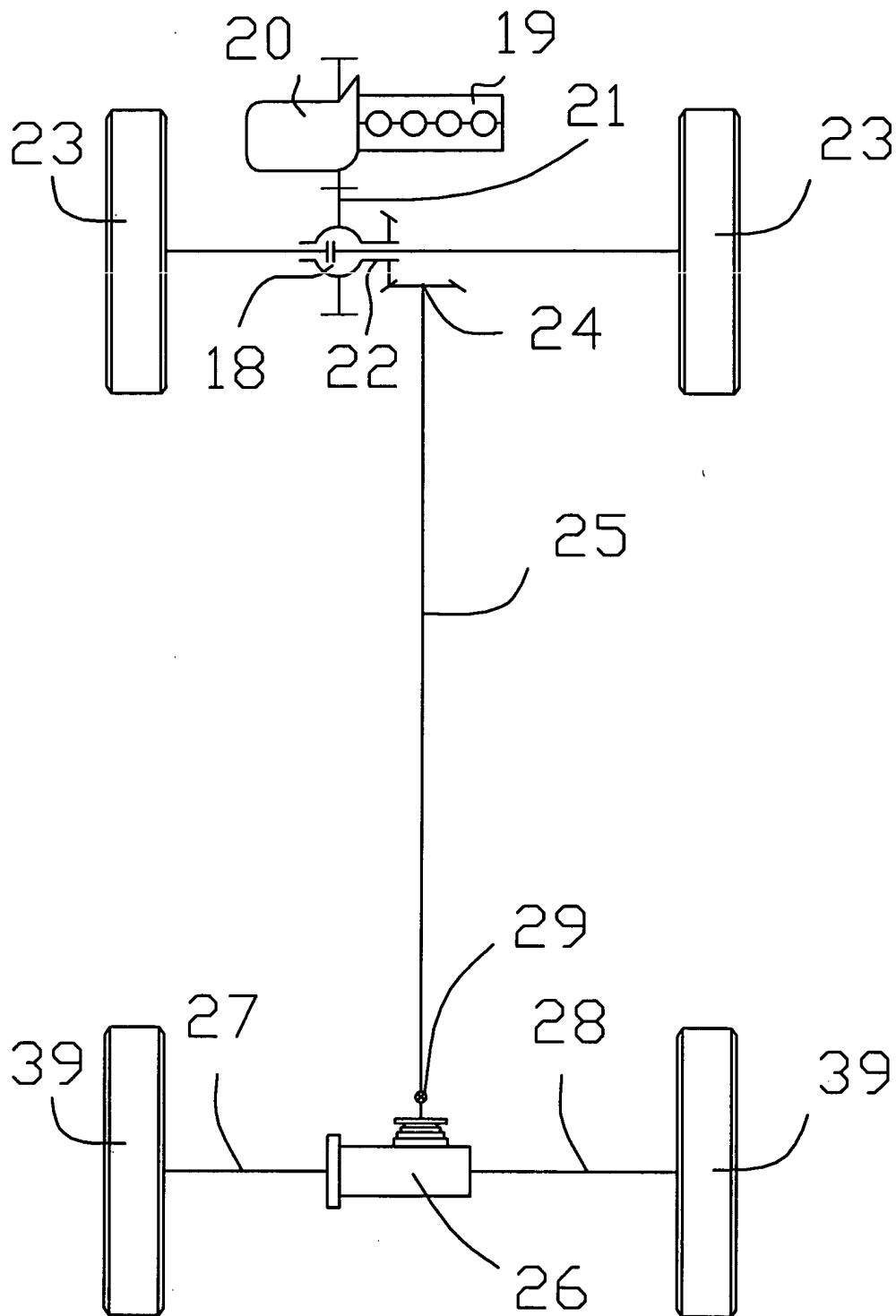


FIG 15

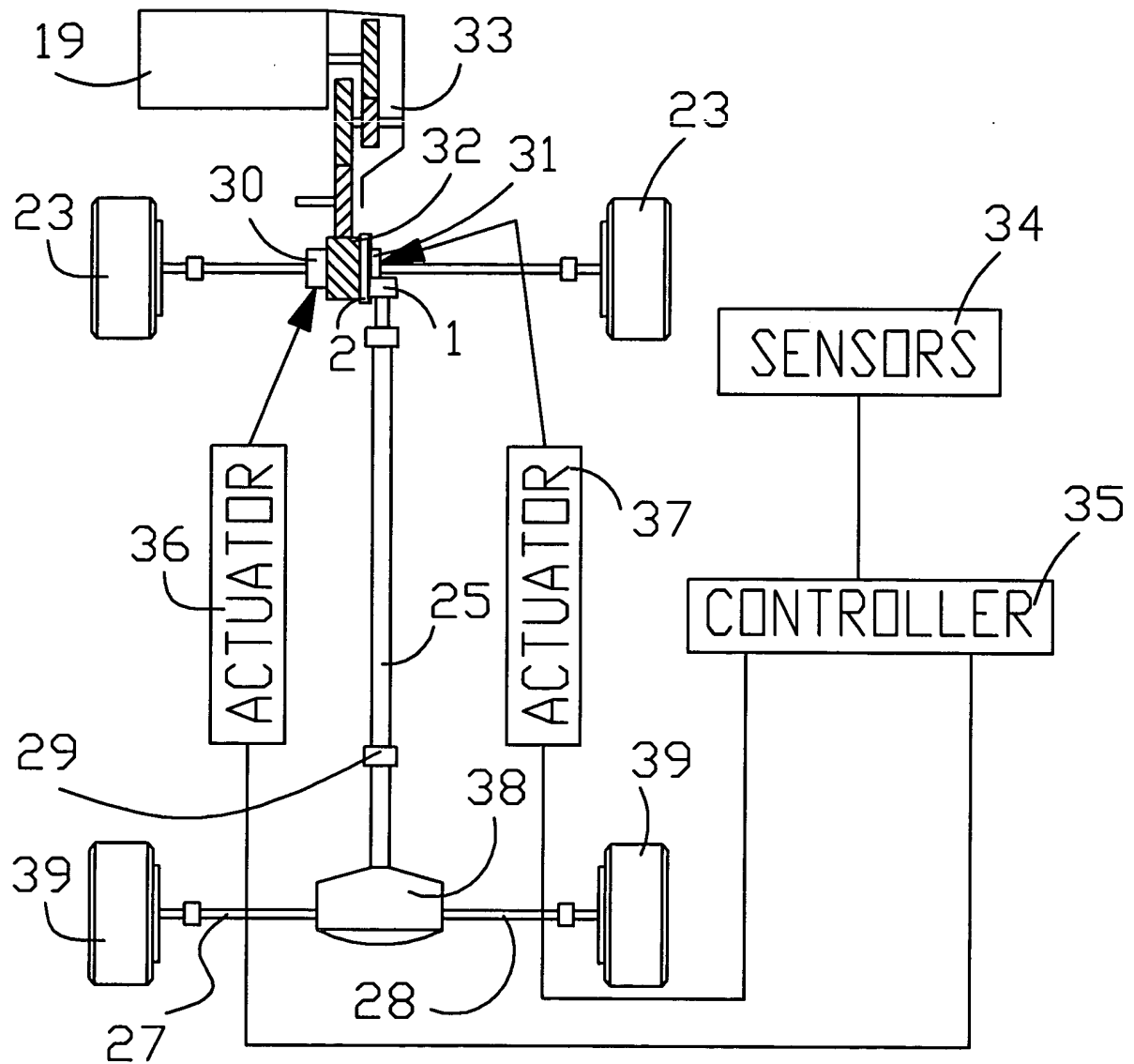


FIG 16

**DRIVE AXLE ASSEMBLY AND DIFFERENTIAL**

Inventor: Yakov Fleytman

<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>HYPOID</b>	<b>ENVELOPING FACE</b>	<b>RESULT</b>
<b>Area of contact</b>	Line or point depends on tooth modification.	Surface or close to surface contact area.	Higher load carrying capacity on enveloping worm face gears.
<b>Relative movement</b>	Sliding and rolling. But sliding and rolling velocities are orthogonal which decreases driving efficiency.	Sliding and rolling, but rolling and sliding are collinear thus improving driving efficiency.	Higher efficiency of enveloping worm face gears even with poor lubrication.
<b>Applying load</b>	On the face.	On the top.	More natural pushing in enveloping worm face gears.
<b>Contact pattern location</b>	Variable distance from axis of rotation.	Constant distance from axis of rotation.	Better dynamic conjugacy action of enveloping worm face gears.
<b>General design</b>	More teeth for the ratio.	Fewer teeth for the ratio.	Reduced machining time for enveloping worm face gears.
<b>Relative position</b>	Radial direction of contact.	Tangential direction contact	Reduced size of enveloping worm face gears for the same load.

FIG. 17